

ON THE ANATOMY OF TWO NEW TREMATODES OF THE GENUS  
*DICROCÆLIUM* WITH A KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS

BY

DHARAM NARAIN, M.SC. AND RAM SARAN DAS, M.SC.

Zoology Department, University of Allahabad:

(With a plate)

INTRODUCTION

The commonly available lizards in the United Provinces, India, are *Calotes versicolor* Daud., *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* Ruppel and *Uromastix hardwickii* Gray. All these are found to harbour in their gall-bladder trematodes of the genus *Dicrocoelium*. It is strange that the existence of these parasites has hitherto remained unnoticed though these lizards are generally used for dissection in all laboratories in Northern India. The specimens obtained from *Hemidactylus* and *Calotes* apparently belong to the same species showing only minor differences of size, form, etc.,; but those from *Uromastix* are quite different and have therefore been assigned to a separate species.

The percentage of infection may be gathered from the following table :—

Host	No. of lizards examined	No. of Lizards infected	Percentage of infection
<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i> .	32	1	3.1%
<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i> ...	40	1	2.5%
<i>Calotes versicolor</i> ...	64	10	15%

It has not been possible to examine *Uromastix* from time to time throughout the year, as has been done in the case of the other two lizards, because the former is not easily available. The infection in *Calotes* seems to be the heaviest in the rainy season—one lizard yielding as many as 18 parasites, which is the largest number recorded, and several giving as many as 8 to 10. They were small in size and more or less immature. The number obtained in other seasons is only 2-3 from a single host; but these specimens are larger and fully mature. This lizard is very vigorous and feeds actively in the rainy season; it is therefore probable that the infection takes place about this time of the year.

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The prepared slides have been deposited in the reserve collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Allahabad.

*Dicrocoelium orientalis* n. sp.\*

**External Characters.** The body is flattened more or less leaf shaped. It measures 5.5-5.5 † in length and 2.5-3 in maximum breadth in the region of the ventral sucker. It is greyish with two longitudinal greenish-yellow streaks, one on each side, the colour of the streaks being due to the intestinal cæca

\* This account is based mainly on the specimens obtained from *Calotes*.

† All measurements are in mms.